



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

at Ilmliuk, Unalaska; another specimen was collected by Dr. W. H. Dall at St. Paul Island, August, 1868, and still another by Drs. Dall and Bean at Plover Bay, Siberia, August 3, 1880. Gilbert records the species from Samak Islands and in Bristol Bay, at Albatross stations 3213, 3258 and 3274. The reserve series of the Bureau of Fisheries contains one specimen, 2.44 inches (62 mm.) long, No. 582, from Albatross station 3561, Bering Sea, in about 43 fathoms.

The three specimens obtained by Dr. Smith were taken in a shrimp-trawl at Thomas Bay, Alaska, in about 20 fathoms, August 3, 1921.

The following notes were taken on the largest of Dr. Smith's specimens:—

Length of body without tail, 60.5 mm.; length of head, 23.5 mm.; length of gape, 7.0 mm.; length of orbit, 9.0 mm.; width of interorbital, 14.0 mm.; depth of body, 33.0 mm.; length of pectoral, 15.0 mm.; length of base of dorsal, 11.0 mm.; height of dorsal (at 4th ray), 11.0 mm.; length of base of anal, 12.0 mm.; distance between dorsals, 11.0 mm.; distance from dorsal to caudal, 17.0 mm.; distance from anal to caudal, 17.0 mm.; D. VI-9; A. $7\frac{1}{2}$.

WILLIAM C. KENDALL,
U. S. Bureau of Fisheries.

NOTES ON THE SUMMER FOOD OF *CHILOMYCTERUS SCHOEPFI* (WALBAUM)

At Atlantic City, N. J., in the summer of 1920, fifty-eight specimens of *Chilomycterus schoepfi* (Walbaum) were examined with the purpose of determining on what they had been feeding. All specimens were taken in the pound nets operated from Young's Million Dollar Pier and opened immediately. A few were taken each day from July

31 to August 25. They varied in length from 17 to 24 cm. with a modal length of 19 cm., were all mature, and in their spawning season. No variation of food in correlation to sex or condition could be established. The accompanying data indicates the material found and the number of stomachs found containing each particular food:

Material, Small crabs; no. of stomachs, 17. Shrimps; 1. Unidentified crustaceans; 1. Mussels; 5. Unidentified; 1. Empty; 32.

The unidentified material consisted largely of matter reduced to a blue or yellowish paste presumably by the process of digestion.

C. M. BREDER, JR.,
U. S. Bureau of Fisheries.

CORYTHOICHTHYS ENSENADAE FROM BERMUDA.

Two specimens of an unrecognized pipefish were collected at Hungry Bay, November 5, 1906, which appear to be *Corythoichthys ensenadae* (Silvester). May and June, 1915. Porto Rico. Vol. XII, Marine Biol. Carnegie Inst. p. 21, Pl. 2.

The following is a detailed description of them. Head 4 in trunk, $10\frac{1}{2}$ in total. Depth equal to the greatest width. Snout just over 3 in the head. Base of dorsal is $1\frac{1}{4}$ in head. Rings 17+34. Dorsal has 19 rays on 0+6 rings. Egg pouch is $3\frac{2}{3}$ in total. Color brown, upper part of snout and interorbital yellow, interorbital with a small brown dot in its center. A streak of yellow beginning at the posterior border of the orbit and running back over the nape to the other eye; base of pectoral with a yellow dot; 7 bars crossing the back to beginning of dorsal, its first ray in a brown dot which is in the 7th bar; 2 bars behind this running through the dorsal; then 5 bars; then 2 dots followed by